LIFELESS BECAUSE HANSA FEARED TROUBLE It was just the most ordinary Convention that ever met. There was no life, no snap in it. All the proceedings reminded one of the daily routine in an iron foundry. There was not a spark of enthusiasm and not an event which would tingle the nerves or stir the blood. The smash ethods of Chief Boss Hanna were over all the proceedings, and there was no more animation and snap in the whole affair than in a goodsized Cleveland auvil. It is very apparent that Mr. Hanna had decided to rush as fast as possible everything connected with the Convention, as he is not at all certain of what may spring up at any moment. It was ascertained on indubitable authority that just before the Convention assembled he had given orders to the majority of the men who had been selected to go on 'the Committee on Credentials that they must report back a resolution which would endorse the action of the Na-tional Committee in the matter of the contested delegates; that is, Mr. Hanna ordered that the temporary roll of the Convention be made the permanent roll without a murmur He had figured out that the McKintey men on the Committee on Credentials would be forty to ten. Senator Quay learned of this, and he advised Mr. Hanna against such proceedings, but Mr. Hanna replied that in this matter at least he would have his own way. He had been de-feated by Mr. Platt and Mr. Platt's friends in the matter of the money plank, and Senator Lodge told his friends at breakfast this morning that if this Convention could be continued until Monday Thomas B. Reed would surely be the candidate.

A SPIRIT OF REBELLION ABROAD.

Senator Lodge and his friends had made careful inquiry among all the delegations, and he found a spirit of rebellion against Mr. Hanpa's methods. In fact, Senator Lodge said that there were evidences of disintegration in many of the delegations which Mr. Hanna believed he owned, body and soul. Mr. Hanna was well aware of Senator Lodge's Investigation, and so he had Fairbanks and Thurston on the platform with their speeches, which he had carefully pruped and telescoped. The Convention was not going to get away from Hanna in the matter of the nomination of William McKinley if could help it. He did not want any more than the one band to be on hand. He did not care to be bothered with the melodious strains of the national airs. The fronmaster wanted to right down to business and to nominate his candidate as quickly as possible. He was disturbed in other ways and by others besides Senator Lodge.

ERGING MORTON FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Foraker, Senator Quay, and other eminent Republicans had practically agreed that there was no candidate for Vice-President in sight who would be equal in strength to Gov. Levi P. Morton. Some of these Republicans did not seem to care how Gov. Morton regarded the situation, but that he should accept the nomination without a murmur. They urged that Gov. Morton would bring to the ticket the strength of the gold-money men. They recalled that Gov. Morton had been honored by the Republican party. and that now, when a majority of the leader: had practically decided to draft him, he should not waver. Some of the New York Republicans said that ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy had been with Mr. Morton at Rhinecliff for the last day or two, urging upon him the necessity of accepting this nomination. Mr. Hanna does not wish to be compelled to accept Gov. Morton. He is sullen and ugly when he contemplates the fine old thrashing that Mr. Platt has given him on the money plank, and he believes that the nomination of Gov. Morton for Vice-President would be an additional concession to the demands of the anti-McKinley Republicans.

NO CHEERS FOR HANNA.

When Mr. Hanna entered the Convention today and dropped into his seat in the front row of the Ohio delegation, just in front of Chairman Carter's platform, not a single cheer went up. The banner of the Maine delegation, with 'Reed" in gilt letters emblazoned upon it, was brought in, and there were no cheers. The Hon, Dick Thompson, a delegate at from Indiana, came in and dropped down in his seat without a murmur of approval In all previous Conventions since the second one where Lincoln was nominated, in 1864, Mr. Thompson has been a conspicuous figure and has received volley after volley of cheers. Mr. Thompson participated in the Clay-Jackson campaign, away back in 1832. When Senator Lodge, the sturdy fighter for Reed, came in, the first spark of life was observed. The Maine nd the Massac York, and the Pennsylvania men gave him a reception which evidently tickled the Massa chusetts statesman.

APPLAUSE FOR QUAY.

Senator Quay came in wearing an old straw hat which was more or less battered, but this made no difference with his friends in the Pennsylvania delegation, who applanded him until his wrinkled face smiled and his blue eyes twinkled. In his early days Senator Quay must have been a fine-looking fellow. His lithographs, which are tacked up in the hotel corridors, make him appear quite handsome. These must have been taken from a photograph of Mr. Quay in earlier years. His face is wan, his manner listless, and his step is languid. Nevertheless, the Pennsylvanians have a fondness and an admiration for him, and they do not fail to express it on every occasion. Senator Forager was also cheerfully welcomed, but not a sign of recognition did Bulldozer Thompson or Santa Claus Grosvenor receive. It may be observed right here that the dele-

gates from the five States who have taken more interest in this Republican affair than any others were ranged alongside of each just in front of Chairman Carter's hooden table. They were Maine, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. The New Yorkers were late in coming in, but when they began to arrive all the folks conceded that they were a pretty good looking set of men. By universal consent it was decided that these were the four prize beauties of the delegation: Col. Archie E. Baxter of Elmira, ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart of New York, and Commissioner Theodore B. Willis and Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn, The Indianians put forward as their prize beauty Harry S. New, son of that old Republican scrapper, Col. John C. New of Indianapolis. There was one of the younger New Yorkers who attracted particular attention. He was William A. Smith of Owego. His cont was covered with beautiful posies, which doubtless were sent to him here by the fair ones away off in Owego where Thomas C. Platt first started out to run the Republican machine of the State of New York.

A ROUSING WELCOME TO PLATT. Mr. Platt was the first of the New York Big Four to come in. He was accompanied by Edward Lauterbach. Mr. Platt was escorted by a sergeant-at-arms to his seat at the head of the New York delegation, and was compelled to pass in front of the Maine, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania delegations. They, with the New Yorkers, jumped to their feet and gave him a rousing welcome. His face was familiar to them and the work he has done here is thoroughly understood by them, and for that reason they selected him for an ovation. They were not as well acquainted with Mr. Lauterbach, alhad heard of his prowess as a New York Republican fighter, and when later on Mr. Lauterbach was named as New York's member of the Committee on Resolutions he too, received hearty cheers. It was observed that in this Convention the members of the New York Big Four did not sit side by side, as in previous National Conventions. Instead, they sat on aisle scats and were arranged thus: Mr. Platt had for his neighbor State Treasurer Addison B. Colvfil. Mr. Lauterbach sat directly behind him, and towering above him was Thur low Weed Barnes, who was Mr. Lauterbach's neighbor. Warner Miller came in later on, and there was no sign of recognition. The New York Republicans said that this would be the last National Convention which Mr. Miller would

attend. Mr. Miller sat beside ex-Judge William It was after the appointed hour for the Con-

H. Robertson of Westchester.

and the brilliant Mrs. Wolcott, who was also at sign of Chauncey M. Depew, the remaining member of the New York Big Four. All the folks wanted to see him, too. They had heard of the turbulent scene in the New York delegaion yesterday, and they were interested in getting a glimpse of one of the participants. Senator Lodge came over and discussed the situation with ex-Senator Platt, and the two then talked with Senator Foraker and Senator Quay. Again was the word passed around that Gov. Morton must accept the nomination for Vice-President. While this was being heard, in came Dr. Depew, and all hands gave him a volley of cheers. The mention of Morton's name for Vice-President did not seem to please the Hon. William M. Hahn, one of Mr. Hanna's right bowers, who was made nearly stoop shouldered by an Ohio badge composed princi-pally of brass and white felt cloth, but which lectared for McKinley in no uncertain letters.

COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED; ADJOURNED. Outside of the few incidents already mentioned nothing of the slightest interest occurred, and it was 12:20 when Chairman Carter whacked his gavel on that hoo-doo table and called for order. In a moment Chairman Carter was ready to announce that Rabbi Samuel Sale would make the prayer. It had taken only sixty seconds in which to bring the Convention to order.
All hands seemed to think that the nomination of Mr. McKinley was assured and that the pro-ceedings abould rush along as fast as possible.

All the delegates were on their feet during the prayer, and evidently interested to hear the words from the lips of a Jewish rabbl. But the shuffling of feet in the visitors' galleries overhead drowned the voice of the rabbi and called attention to the fact that these galleries were not nearly half occupied; yet everybody up to within the last week or two had been taught to believe that this Convention, which is to nominate William McKinley, was to be the most enthuslastic affair of its kind in the history of the Republican party. During the prayer Mr. Hanna's lips were shut tight, his little eyes were half closed, and he did not appear to be the big man that he believed himself to be a little over a week ago.

CHEERED WHEN PAIRBANKS MENTIONED BLAINE. Chairman Carter carried out the will of the National Committee and introduced Mr. Fairbanks as the temporary Chairman. The friend of Harrison in the Indiana delegation had a rown on his face when he looked at Fairbanks. Fairbanks has been the most red-hot anti-Harrison man in the Hoosier State. His selection as temporary Chairman has been considered personal affront by the friends of Harrison. Again was heard the story to-day that if there was the slightest pretext or the smallest opportunity here, twenty of the Indiana delegates would break away from McKinley and tump to Harrison. The selection of Fairbanks was considered to be the last affront that could be offered to Harrison's friends. He read his speech from printed copy, which was pasted on little squares of bristol board. He was the quintescence of solemnity. There was no attempt at oratory. He was monotonous in voice and gesture, and only twice did his speech receive anything like applause. This was when he laid down his little pile of bristol-board cards and took a mouthful of water. The delegates and the audience thought that his speech was over. and they cheered. The only other manifestation of approval was when Mr. Fairbanks spoke the name of Blaine. The name of this dead hero of the Republican party brought many more cheers than any event of to-day's session

CONVENTION UNDER WAY AT LAST.

The list of committees were then handed up to Chairman Fairbanks, and after they had been announced, Santa Claus Grosvenor, who is Mr. Hanna's spokesman in the Convention, attracted Mr. Fairbanks's attention easily, and on his motion the Convention adjourned until 10 clock to-morrow morning.

Again it may be said that the session was the most stupid and inane of any affair of its kind held in the United States during the last twenty years. All the delegates and the visitors seemed to want to get out of the Convention hail and go on their little picnics. They have no particular interest in the proceedings, inasmuch as they believe that Mr. McKinley's nomination is assured, and they already know that Chief Boss Hanna has been thoroughly thrashed by Mr. Platt and his friends on the money plank.

THE CONVENTION'S FIRST SESSION Rabbi Sale's Prayer and Temporary Chair man Fairbanks's Speech.

By the United Press. CONVENTION HALL, St. Louis, June 10 .- The first day of the Convention opened with un-clouded skies and with the prospect of exwas not to be called until noon, the streets, in the vicinity of the hall, were thronged for two hours before that time with strangers who had come to the city to witness what they could of the grand spectacle, and who naturally drifted around the Auditorium, but the doors were closed to all persons, including delegates and ilternates, until the time should arrive for their official opening.

The only exception to this rule were newspaper men, furnished with badges and tickets of admission; officials of the Convention, and several hundred special and general aids to the Sergeant-at-Arms. Conspicuous in the second class was the Secretary of the Convention, Mr. Charles W. Johnson of Minnesota, late Chief Clerk of the United States Senate, who arrived early and busied himself in arranging the tables at which he and his assistants (includng Mr. Harry Smith, late Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives) were to sit and

ransact business.

There were a few indications in the hall of he location to be occupied by the various delegations. The row of seats immediately fronting the President's chair was assigned to the State of Maine, and the two rows back of that o the State of Massachusetts. Next behind Massachusetts came four rows assigned to the State of New York. Back of these were assignments for the States of Michigan and Wiscon-The chairs in the extreme back rows were marked off for the delegates from the Territories and the District of Columbia. That disposed of the first section immediately front-

ing the chair of the presiding officer. With the exception of lown and Kansas, to which back rows of the next section on the right were assigned, and of Alabama, which had the front row of that section, there were no other indications in sight of where the delegations from the other States were to be located; but as time passed on iron rods bearing tin placards, with the name of the State painted in white letters on a blue ground, were placed in position, indicating where the other State and Territorial delegations were to be located.

At 11 o'clock assignments were completed for all the States. In the section immediately to the right of the platform were fixed the placards for the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Washington, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, West Virginia, Delaware-California and Alabama being in the front rows and the other States coming behind them in the order named. The other States were fixed in the sections facing the platform n the left hand side. An hour was occupied by the assistant sergeant-at-arms in instructing and locating his deputies, ushers, and assistant ushers, and in the mean time a band of music in the gallery behind the platform played various

until about a quarter past 11, and from that time on spectators made their way to the galleries, but not in large numbers, tickets for admission being put at the high figure of \$40 for the setthat is, for every session of the Convention. At 11:35 the delegations began to arrive, those of California and Maine being the first to enter the hall. They did so without demonstration. Other State delegations poured in rapidly, and on the sections assigned them began to fill up. Outside the clash of brass bands was heard rom time to time, denoting the coming of the delegations.

The Massachusetts men, under the leadership of Senator Lodge, wearing a smile of satisfac-tion on his face and a rose-colored dahila in his buttonhole, took their seats quietly. Prominent among the Colorado men was Senator vention to to got under way, and there was no | Teller, who chatted pleasantly with those in

his neighborhood, and "saw" Mr. Lodge's floral challenge with a silver-white rose in his

At 12 M, all the delegations had arrived and been seated without any special demonstrations, except when Mr. Platt of New York was seen. and then some cheering and other manifestations of admiration took place. The spectators in the galleries-a fair sprinkling of among them-did not fill one-tenth of the gallery space. While waiting for the Convention to be called to order the band played some good music. In the interim of two pieces Mr. Chauncey M. Depew entered the hall, smiling as usual, and got a hearty reception. At 12:20 Senator Carter, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, called the Convention to order. By this time all the seats of the delegates and nearly half of the gallery space were

RABBI SALE'S PRAYER.

The chaplain (Rabbi Sale) opened the pro ceedings with a prayer, the whole assemblage standing as the chaplain invoked the Divine benealction.

"Gracious Father," he prayed, "fountain of life and light, we seek Thy presence and implore Thy guidance in the tasks and toils before us. O. Thou, who art enthroned in the soul of men and who ruleth the destinies of nations, deny to us not, but show forth Thy wondrous ways in this assemblage of Thy people. Hearken unto Thy servants, the bondmen of freedom Pour upon them, in their service of truth and honor, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of kindness and of strength, the spirit of knowledge. May righteousness be the girdle of their loins and faithfulness the girdle of their minds, so that they may manfully discharge the sacred duties of this gathering, so as to further the well-being of the people and to safeguard the honor and integrity of the safeguard the honor and integrity of the nation. Kindle anew the hearts of our generation with the high alms that inspired the minds of the founders of our republic. And, above all, illuminate and immortalize the life of the Father of his Country. Fill us with a deep and abiding sense of the transcendent dignity and nobility of American citizenship and the sacred obligations which should always attend it, so that, from day to day, we may grow in the habit of civic virtue, and that our beloved land, from hundred-harbored Maine to the vinectad hills of the Golden Gate, from the ice-bound North to the warm and sunny South, may go from strength to strength, until it achieves its destiny to become the shining mark for every bark bound for the laven of law and liberty. Let not the grandeur and glory of our past be dimmed in the present, and may we never be put to shame and grief by the worship of code of gold and sliver. Let us all aspire now and at all times to show an admiring world how good and lovely it is for brethren to dwell together in harmony. Prosper Thou the work of this council, convened in the cause of the people; and when its message goes forth over the land may its 'golden ring' bring to all hearts the glad assurance that prosperity will brighten our homes."

At the close of the chaplain's prayer, Chairnation. Kindle anew the hearts of our

homes."
At the close of the chaplain's prayer, Chairman Carter said:
"This Convention is assembled in compliance with the terras of a call issued by the National Committee on the 14th of December, 1895, which call the Secretary will now proceed to read."

which call the Secretary will now proceed to read."

The Secretary did so in a voice which was inaudible at ten feet distance, and amid frequent cries of "Louder." Chairman Carter then said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, by direction of the National Committee. I present for your approval for your Temporary Chairman the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana."

Mr. Sutherland, on behalf of the New York delegation, moved that the selection of the committee be approved, and this was carried without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Fairbanks, a tall and very slim gentleman, with a dark close-cropped beard and moustache, came forward, and in a clear and distinct tone, with only occasional references to his notes, delivered the following address, which was frequently applicated:

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN FAIRBANKS'S SPEECH.

was frequently applauded:
TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN FAIRBANKS'S SPECH.
"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am profoundly grateful for this expression of your generous confidence. As citizens we were never called upon to discharge a more important duty than that which rests upon us: the nomination of a President and Vice-President of the United States. This duty is a peculiarly impressive one at this moment, for it is aircady written in the Book of Fate that the choice of this Convention will be the next President and Vice-President of the great republic. Three years of Democratic administration have been three years of Democratic administration have been three years of panic, of wasted energy, of anxiety and loss to the American people, without a parallel in our history. To-day the people turn to the Republican party hopefully, confidently, and it is for us to meet their expectations; it is for us to give them those candidates upon whom their hearts have been centred, and to give them a clear, straightforward, emphatic expression of our political faith.

"The Republican party is a party of convictions, and it has written its convictions in the history of the republic with the pen and the sword; with it the supreme question has always been not what is merely 'politic,' but what is everlastingly 'right.' The great men we have given to the nation and to history, the mighty dead and the illustrious living, are our inspiration and tower of strength. If we are but true to their expited example we cannot be false to our countrymen.

"For a third of a century prior to the advent TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN FAIRBANKS'S SPEECH

dead and the Hillistrious living, are our inaparation and tower of strength. If we are but true to their exalted example we cannot be false to our countrymen.

"For a third of a century prior to the advent of the present Democratic Administration we operated under laws enacted by the Republican party. All great measures concerning the tariff and the currency originated with it. Tariff laws were formed upon lines which protected our laborers and producers from unequal and unjust foreign competition, and upon the theory that the best market in the world is the home market, and that it should be enloyed by our own countrymen. Under the currency laws our currency was made national. The wildcat State bank money of the Democratic party was wiped out of existence. The unprecedented demands growing out of the war were met by a paper currency, which ultimately became as good as gold. Since the resumption of specie payments in 1879 every dollar of our money—paper, silver, and gold has been of equal purchasing power the world over. The policy of the party has been to make and keep our currency equal to the best in the world.

"Under the operation of these honest tariff laws and honest money Republican laws, the country grew in wealth. We easily outstripped all other powers in the commercial race. On Nov. 8, 1892, there was work for every hand and bread for every mouth. We had reached high-water mark, Labor received higher wages than ever and capital was profitably and securely employed. The national revenues were sufficient to meet our obligations and leave a surplus in the Treasury. Foreign and value than they had ever been, Foreign balances were largely in our favor. European gold was flowing toward us.

"Eptfect of Democratic Legislation."

ances were largely in our layer. European goin was flowing toward us.

"But all of this is changed. The cause is not hard to seek. A reaction becam when it was known that the legislative and executive branches of the Government were to be Democratic. The Democratic party had at Chicago condemned the protective tariff principle as anconstitutional, and solemnly pledged itself to the overthrow and destruction of the McKinley law and to the adoption of free trade as the policy of the United States. This bold, aggressive attack upon the long-settled policy of the Republican party bore its natural fruit in shaken confidence, unsettled business, and we were soon drifting against the rock of destruction. Before the work of demolition had actually begun a run was started upon the Treasury reserve which the Republican party had wisely accumulated for the protection of the Government credit. The drain upon the reserve for the redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes greatly surpassed all prior experience and emphasized the discredit into which the Democratic Administration had fallen. An utter want of confidence in the Administration possessed the people.

"The Democratic party was harmonious upon one subject, and that was the destruction of the McKinley law. But when they came to the exercise of the creative faculty, the enactment of a great revenue measure in its stead, there was discord. The investigation for some settlement of the innertiant question. They wanted an end of uncertainty. At length the Wilson bill was adopted, and it was characterized by a Democratic President as the child of "perfidy and dishonor." It was so bad that he would not contaminate his hand by signing it. A bill that was too base for Mr. Cieveland to approve is too rotten for the approval of the American people.

"This important law was wanting in the primary purpose of a revenue measure; for it falled to provide adequate revenue to meet the VERTOR OF DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION.

Sleep

Sarsaparilla gives sweet, refreshing sleep; because by purifying the blood it puts the

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

Funny thing, This advertising. Our ad yesterday n reference to the \$8.50 business suits was criticised by our salesmen. They said it was not up to the writer's standard. Just the same, we sold lots of those suits.

But the salesmen claim it was the va'ue given, not the ad. So we have marked down another lot of \$10 and \$12 Suits

to sweeten the other lot up. These are Pure Wool plaids, check and over-

plaids business suits, and 4 button Sacks, all sizes 33 to 44, Brill Brothers

Outtitters to Men. THREE (279 Broadway, Near Chambers. 47 Cortiandt, Near Green wich. STORES | 211 Sixth Ave., Near 14th Street. Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

requirements of the Government. The defi-ciency thus far amounts to some one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The end is not vet, for the deficiency grows day by day. This leaves the Treasury and the public credit in constant peril. Our foreign credit is impaired and domes-tic capital feels insecure.

WOOL INDUSTRY STRUCK DOWN.

"The sectional favoritism of the Wilson law was one of its marked features. Its blow at sheep and husbandry was an unpardonable offence, it was a flagrant wrong to the farmers of the United States. This great industry had developed and grown under Republican protective laws until it was one of our greatest. We are now sending abroad millions of dollars for wool which were paid to our farmers under the McKinley law.

"The bill struck down reciprocity, one of the highest achievements in American statesmanship. No measure was ever enacted which more directly advanced the interests of the American farmers and manufacturers than reciprocity. WOOL INDUSTRY STRUCK DOWN.

directly advanced the interests of the American farmers and manufacturers than reciprocity. With its destruction fell advantageous com-mercial agreements under which their products were surely finding larger and profitable foreign markets, and without the surrender of their own.

were surely finding larger and profitable foreign markets, and without the surrender of their own.

"The substitution of ad valorem for specific duties has opened the way for systematic wholesale frauds upon the Treasury and producers and employees of the country. By means of under valuations, foreign goods pass through the custom houses without naying their just tribute to the Treasury of the United States. Thus we have lost millions of doilars in revenue, and the foreign producer has been enabled to unfairly possess our home markets.

"Neither time nor space will permit further reference to the unfortunate revenue legislation of the Democratic party, nor to the huriful, demoralizing effects of it. Suffice it to say that it has been the great and original factor in breaking down confidence, checking progress, emptying the Treasury, causing continued deficits and enforced idleness among millions of willing workers. To meet the monthly deficits and protect our credit and save the Government from protest, the President has been forced to sell bonds; in other words, he has been oblized to morrgage the future in a time of neace to meet the current obligations of the Government.

"This is in sharp contrast with the Repub-

of meace to meet the current obligations of the Government.

"This is in sharp contrast with the Republican record. Our tariff laws not only raised revenue, but they protected our domestic industries; they impartially protected the farmer and manufacturer, both in the North and in the South. Not only that, but they also raised sufficient revenue to gradually reduce the public debt, and without imposing a grievous burden upon the people. Ourling the Administration of Harrison \$235,000,000 of obligations were paid, while Claveland during the last three years has added to our interest-bearing debt \$232,000,000. Against such Democratic financiering the Republican party enters its emphatic protest.

the Republican party enters its emphatic protest. THE CURLENCY QUESTION.

"Having attempted to reverse the tariff policy of the United States with such lamentable result, the Democratic party now proposes to reverse the currency policy. It turns to the currency as the parent of our ills. Its effort to shift the responsibility will deceive no one. Its attack upon the tariff, its record of inefficiency and insincerity, is a part of the unfortunate history of the republic. The present currency system is the fruit of Republican wisdom. It has been equal to all our past necessities, and if uncorrunted will meet our future requirements. Our greatest prosperity was attained when Republican currency laws were in full operation. When the Republican party was in power our currency was pood; it was made as good as the best on the globe. We made sound money; and we also made an honest protective tariff to go with it. Sound money and an honest protective tariff go hand in hand together, not one before the other. The very foundation of a sound currency system is a solvent Treasury. If the people doubt the integrity of the Treasury they will question the soundness of the currency, "When in the last half century of our history did the Democratic party advocate a financial policy that was in the best interests of the American people? Look at its ante-bellum currency record. Consider its hostility to the currency record. THE CURRENCY QUESTION,

American people? Look at its anti-can be reacy record. Consider its hostility to the currency rendered necessary by the exigency of war, and, later, its effort to inflate the currency in a time of peace by the issue of greenback. Witness opposition to the efforts of the Hepublican party to resume specie payments. But four-short years ago it declared for a return to the old discredited State bank currency. NOT UNTRIENDLY TO SILVER.

"The Republican party has not been unfriendly

"The Republican party has not been unfriendly to the proper use of silver. It has always favored and favors to-day the use of silver again as a part of our circulating medium. But it favors that use under such provisions and safeguards as shall not impair the present national standard. The policy of the Republican party is to retain both gold and silver as a part of our circulating medium, while the policy of free colnage of silver leads to certain silver monometallism. It is an immutable law that two moneys of unequal value will not circulate together and that the poorer always drives out the cetter.

"The Republican party, desiring fairly to secure a large use of silver, pledged itself in favor of an international agreement. Harrison, true to the pledge of the party, took the initiatory steps, and invited an international Menetary Congress at Brussels, at which the true object of an international colnage agreement was ably and profitably discussed. The Democratic party was also committed to international bimetallism, but when it came into power the work which had been so auspreiously begun by the Republican party was abandoned. It was so alsorbed in its efforts to break down the McKinley law and empty the Treasury that it had no time to promote interbimetallism.

FREE-COINAGE MEN DECEIVE THEMSELVES.

PREE-COINAGE MEN DECEIVE THEMSELVES. "Those who profess to believe that this Gov-ernment can, independently of the other great commercial powers, open its mints to the free and independent coinage of sliver at a ratio of commercial powers, open its mints to the free and independent coinage of silver at ratio of 16 to 1, when the commercial ratio in all the great markets is 30 to 1, and at the same time not drive every dollar of gold out of circulation, but deceive themselves. Great and splendid and powerful as our Government is, it cannot accomplish the impossible. It cannot accomplish the impossible. It cannot accomplish the impossible. It cannot create value. It has not the alchemist's subtle art of transmuting unlimited silver into gold, nor can it by omilpotent flat make fifty cents worth a hundred cents. As well undertake by a resolution of Congress to suspend the law of gravitation as attempt to compet an unlimited number of 50-cent dollars to circulate with 100-cent dollars at a parity with each other. An attempt to compel unlimited dollars of such uncount value to circulate at a parity is bad in morals and is vicious in politics. Sound timeors upon the great question of the currency know from the beginning of the experiment how miserably and certainly it would fail. The commerce of the country would be again thrown upon the sea of uncertainty and the spectre of want would continue for years to hant us.

"Upon opening our mints to the independent free collage of allyer foreign credits would be

spectre of want would continue for years to haint us.

"Upon opening our mints to the independent free coinage of silver, foreign credits would be greatly curtailed. More than this, there would be a certain and syddien contraction of our currency by the expunsion of \$8120,000,000 of gold, and our paper and silver currency would instainly and greatly depreciate in purchasing power. But one result would follow this; enterprise would be further embarrassed; business demoralization would be increased, and atili further and serious injury would be inflicted upon the laborers, the farmers, the merchants, and all those whose welfare depends upon a wholesome commerce. A chance from the present standard to the low silver standard won a cut down the recompense of labor, reduce the value of savings in savings beaks and building and loan associations, saiarles and incomes would shrank, pensions would be cut in two, the binchelaries of life insurance would suffer; in short, the injury would be so universal and far reaching that a radical change can be estimated only with the gravest apprehension.

A PLEA FOR SOUND CHRUNCY.

"A sound currency is one of the essential instruments in developing our commerce. It is the purpose of the Republican carry not only to develop our domestic trade, but to extend our commerce into the uttermost parts of the earth. We should not begin our contest for commercial supremacy by destroited our currency standard. All the leading powers with which we must compete, suspended the free colings of silver when the increased production of silver forced the commercial ratio above the colinge ratio to gold. Shall we ignore their ripened ex-A PLEA FOR SOUND CURRENCY.



Girls' Clothes.

Stylish, correct fit, made right every way, and at prices that show there is no economy in purchasing materials and having them made. The follow-98c.



Of white or col-ored lawn. Made with a yoke from and back which is almost hidden by a prettily cut saifor cel ar odged with a cel ar edged with a ruff e of the mater tal. The turnback cuffs are similarly trimmed -4 to 10 yrs., 98c.

Shirt Waist.

Outing Dress, Of good quality havy blue cloth finished flan-nol. Sizes 4 to 14 years, \$4 65.

White Lawn Dresses, from \$1.35. Dainty Blouse Frock, of striped lawn. Sailer collar and coffs, finished with lace edged ruffle of the material. A double ruffle extents down the iront-full skirt and sleeves.

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Guimpe,
Made of excellent quality white lawn.
Fuil waist and sleeves. Collar and turnover cuffs of oren work embroidery. Inexpensive but dainty. Sizes 4 to 12 years, 85c.

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perience? Shall we attempt what they have found utterly impossible? Shall it be said that our standard is below theirs? You cannot build the prosperity upon a base of fluctuating currency, as well undertake to build upon the changing sands of the sea.

"A sound currency defrauds no one. It is good alike in the hands of the employee and the employer, the laborer and the capitalist. Upon faith in its worth, its stability, we go forward planning for the future. The capitalist erects his factories, acquires his materials, employs his artisans, mechanics, and laborers. He is confident that his margin will not be swept away by fluctuation in the currency. The laborer knows that the money carned by his toil is as honest as his toil, and it is unquestioned in its purchasing power. He likewise knows that it requires as much labor to earn a peor deliar as a good one, and he also knows that if poor money is abroad it surely finds its way into his pocket. We protest against a lower standard of commercial honor. We stand against the Democratic attempt to degrade our currency, our honor, and our flag will be sacredly protected and preserved by the Republican party.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

"There are many and important questions reguring the emisphened and and patrotic indegment."

"There are many and important questions requiring the enightened and patriotic judgment of the Republican party. A pan-American commercial alliance was conceived by James G. Balic, and the highest motives of self-interest require us to accomplish what he had so well beaun. The Monroe doctrine must be firmly upfield, and the powers of the earth made to respect this great but unwritten law. There can be no further territorial aggrandizement by foreign Governments on the western continent. elga (fovernments on the western continent.

"Our devotion to the pensioners of the nation was nover more emphatic nor more necessary than now. The Republican party believes in the development of our navy and merchant marine until we establish our undisputed support of the pensioners are not believed. marine until we establish our undisputed su-premacy upon the high seas. The struggle for Cuban liberty enlists the ardent sympathy of the Republican party—a party which has given to liberty its fullest meaning on this continent. We wish to see a new republic born on Cuban soil greet the country whose dawn is already purpling the East.

"My friends, the campaign of 1896 is upon us. The great questions for debate in the

My friends, the campaign of 1896 is upon us. The great questions for debate in the august forum of the United States are free trade and free silver against a protective tariff and sound money. As we regard our homes and our honor, our happiness and prosperity, and the future power and majesty of the republic, let us dedicate ourseives to the restoration of a protective tariff which shall be genuinely American, and to the maintenance of an honest standard of value with which to measure the exchanges of the people. A distinguished Republican has said that the supreme desire of the American people is for an 'honest currency and a chance to earn it by honest toil.'

the American people is for an 'honest currency and a chance to earn it by honest toll.'

How the Speech was received.

Long before he had finished his lengthy address Mr. Fairbonks's voice, in the effort to accomplish the impossible task of reaching every part of the immense auditorium, became painfully distressed, but, still, most of his points were taken up by those nearest to him, and those at a distance waved their fans in unison with the applicate of those in front. His reterence to the impossibility of compelling fifty-cent silver dollars to circulate in unlimited numbers on a parity with gold was greeted with a load burst of applicate, while Senator Teller smiled sanionically, and one of the Western delegates in the rear emitted a dismal owi-call. His reference to Blaine produced a genuine demonstration, the Convention rising and cheering repeatedly. When Cuba was reformed to, flags were waved, and there was considerable handclapping. This applause was redoubled in recognition of his closing sentences, declaring that the fight of 1850 was between free trade and free silver against honest honest money and protection.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fairbanks's speech, Mr. Carter proposed the appointments of the Secretary. Assistant Secretaries, Sergeant-at-Arms, Official Stenographer, and other officials, and the persons so named were declared duly appointed.

W. Lamb, delegate from Virginia, offered a condition, which was acreed to that until a

and the persons so named were declared duly appointed.

W. Lamb, delegate from Virginia, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that until a permanent organization is effected the Convention will be governed by the rules of the last Republican Convention. Mr. Lamb also offered another resolution, which was also adouted, ordering that the roll of States and Territories be now called, and that the Chairman of each delegation acnounce the names of the persons selected to serve on the several committees. Also that all resolutions in respect to the platform shall be referred to the committee without debate. The States were then called for their selection of delegates as members of the several committees.

When the name of Senator Teller was announced as a member of the Committee on Resolutions there was a small outburst of applause. When Massachusetts sent up the name of Senator Lodge as its representative on the Committee on Resolutions there was a counter

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JUDGMEN

has been pronounced on our goods make and price. When a merchant is favored with duplicate orders, his joy is plainly pictured on his face Our enormous output - at least 1,600 Suits per week-is an illustration of the appreciation our work is earning.

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but our reward is already in sight. W. C. LOFTUS & CO. Wholesale Woollen House and

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47 and 49 Beaver St.
Arcade Building, 71 Broadway.
Equitable Building, 120 B'way (7th floor).
Postal Telegraph Building, 258 Broadway.
(6th floor).

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demonstration on the part of the gold-standard men. The name of the Hon. Joseph B. Foraker was sent up as the representative of the State or Ohio on the Committee on Resolutions, and when it was read at the clerk's desk it was hailed with cheers. THE COMMITTEES.

The two important committees, those on credentials and resolutions, are as follows: and resolutions, are as followed and resolutions, are as followed and a second a secon indiana.
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louislana
Maine
Maryland
Massachuse Minnesota L. P. Hunt.
Misaisaippi A. M. Lee Hitinger
Misaisaippi A. M. Lee Hitinger
Montana Abit. V. Stricel.
Nebraska J. C. Covein.
Nevada W. D. Phillipa.
N. Hampshire C. R. Gaffney.
New Jersey. John F. Fort.
New York. Wm. A. Sutherland.
N. Carolina. C. J. Harris.
N. Dakota George Bigenbeim.
Onio. A. C. Thompsom.
Oregon Wallace McCamant.
Pennsylvania W. H. Andrews.
Rhode Island. Sam W. K. Allen.
Rhode Island. Sam W. K. Allen.

N. Dakota. George Blgenbelme Ohio ... C. Thompson Oregon ... Wallace McCamant Pennsylvania W. H. Andrews ... Rhole Island. Sam W. K. Allen. S. Carolina ... J. H. Fortham South Dakota. M. V. Lucas. Tennessee ... T. W. Overfall. Texas. ... H. R. Kane. Utah. ... C. E. Allen. Vermont ... C. A. Prouty. Virginia ... J. M. McLaughtin. Washington ... J. Y. Gilbert. West Virginia H. Schmulbach. Wisconkin ... C. Sedgwick. Wyoming ... R. H. Hrooks. D. of Columbia ... C. W. Wright. S Dar ington.
Waiter A. Reed.
W. B. Crum.
David Williams.
F. B. Frown.
W. Flanagan.
F. I. Campon. W. Flanagan,
F. J. Cannon,
W. H. Froury,
James D. Brady,
A. F. Burtelgh,
F. M. Reynolds,
B. M. Lafoliette,
B. F. Fowler,
Andrew Gleason, B. F. Fowler.
Andrew Gleason.
I. A. Zabriskie.
Sol. Luna
Henry E. Asp.
J. P. Grady.
C. S. Johnson.

Mr. Clayton of Arkansas sent up a resolution, which he desired to have read and referred, but objection was made to its being read, and it was referred without reading. It related to the determination of election contests. Another resolution from the colored people of Illinois, affecting their rights as a race, was treated in a like manner. manner.

After an announcement of the places and times of meeting of the four committees the Convention at 1:47 adjourned to to-morrow at 10 A. M.

TO PLEAD WOMAN'S CAUSE.

The Suffragists to Make Their Usual Request for a Platform Plank.

St. Louis, June 16 .- A party of woman sufragists was busy yesterday making the rounds of State headquarters and buttonholing such members of the Committee on Resolutions as they could discover. Among the party were Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake of New York, Mrs Mary C. C. Bradford of Colorado, Mrs. Catherine T. Wallace of Ohio, Mrs. J. M. Young of Des Moines, Mrs. Isaac Trumbo of Utah, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York.

They sought to work up a sentiment for a plank in the platform declaring for equal sufplank in the platform declaring for equal suf-frage, and met with some encouragement. They will try to go before the Committee on Resolutions and urge their cause. If permitted to argue the question, Mrs. Blake, who is Presi-dent of the New York Woman's Suffrage League and Chairman of the National Commit-tee of Legislation, is to make a speech. Mrs. Catt may also speak. Henry B. Blackwell of the Woman's Journal of Boston, who was the husband of Lucy Stone Blackwell, was busy resterday canvassing Plat-form Committeemen on the question of woman suffrage. He brought with him a plank ready made, which he thought would not be objec-tionable. It is as follows:

tionable. It is as follows;

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of woman. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection for the home. We favor the admission of women to wider subcress of usefulness and welcome their concernation in rescuing the country from Democratic mismanagement and Populist misrule.

country from Democratic mismanagement and Populist misrule.

Mr. Blackwell said his resolution was innocent enough to pass without suspicion, but he could construct it as favoring equal suffrage.

"We have prepared a memorial which will be laid before the Convention," said Mrs. Blake. "We have always had the courtesy of a hearing before the Committee on Resolutions, and I think there will be no trouble about that. Isaac Trumbo, a delegate from Utah, may lead the fight for us on the floor of the Convention, if it gets that far. Several planks for equal suffrage have been prepared, and all of them may be presented to the committee for a selection. We may not succeed this time, but we will ultimately."

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, who is here with other prominent advocates of women's rights, said to-day;

"I am not here to urge woman suffrage on the

day: I am not here to urge woman suffrage on the "I am not here to arge woman suffrage on the Convention. I believe that party action should run along a party line. While I shall not relax my efforts to bring about woman suffrage. I do not think it the duty of the Republican party to ally itself with the movement. I believe woman suffrage must come, first through State action, and finally through an amendment to the national Constitution preventing any State from imposing political disability on account of sex."

GEN. AGNUS INITIATED. Taken to the No. 49 Saloon and Put

Sr. Louis, June 16.-The latest victim of the Forty-nine saloon at 49 Broadway, where Ashtabula Mike, the personal body guard of the Hon. Ashtabula Hanna, met his second Waterloo is Gen. Felix Agnus, the editor and proprietor of the Baltimore American. Gen. Agnus, who is a very dignified man, was led into the saleon, according to one of the conspirators, by a party of friends of his from Maryland, who had been through the racket themselves. They showed all the curious signs to him, the skeleton, the plano, the Mexican burro, the punching bag, the stove, the lady's leg just coming through the celling, and then they invited him up to the mechanical stairway to the museum. On the wall of the museum is painted the declaration that most of the curios had been lost in the cyclone. The only object of interest left there was a keg of nails, which the tieneral duly inspected, laughed heartily at the joke, and started down the stairs again. He was about four steps from the bottom when the bartender pushed the button. The stairway became a sliding plane, and the disculled tieneral came down "kerplunk-plunk" and slid the rest of the way into the heap of sawdest fixed up at the bottom to break the force of his fall.

Fortunately for the conspirators, the General took the thing good naturedly, even if his dignity was damaged a bit. loo is Gen. Felix Agnus, the editor and pro-

ENTHUSIASM KEPT DOWN.

SOME ONE SAT ON THE SAFETY VALVE OF THE CONVENTION.

All Names of Candidates Eliminated from the Temporary Chairman's Speech-Strained Situations at Critical Points-Demonstration for Reed the Night Hofore May Have Frightened Hanna-The Assembling of the Convention-Scenes and Incidents During the Short Session

Sr. Louis, June 16 .- "O Thou who art enironed in the souls of man and rulest the destinies of nations, come unto us now and show forth Thy wondrous ways." .

When the dark-faced, serious young Jewish rabbi uttered these words in invoking divine insuiration for the Republican National Convention to-day all the members of the Convention and all the spectators on the main floor and in the galleries stood with bowed heads. It required such words as those to remind all who heard them of the tremendous and solemn nature of the assemblage and of the duties of that assemblage. For reasons the political writers have made minutely manifest, the small personal affairs of small men have occupied the attention of all those whose eyes and minds have for the last week been directed toward St. Louis. What has been skilfully and industriously pushed to the front has been the quarrels between this and that man, the unimportant momentary success of this or that person, the unmeaning dominance in some State delegation of a Smith or a Jones, until the fact that a man who will have at least one chance in two of becoming the chief ruler for four years of seventy millions of people has been so littered, so overladen with a dust of little affrays, as to be almost hidden from sight. "May the grace of God come upon us, and de Thou establish the work of our hands. Amen." Thus in a voice raised by fervor until it reached to the furthermost corpers of the vast building concluded the rabbi: and as the congrega-

tion with still bowed heads resumed their soats. for a little moment at least the pulse of pure patriotism was quickened and the hatreds of little strifes abated. But not for long, to be sure, and to be sorry, alas! The rabbi, his look exalted by the fervor of his petition to the most high throne, sat down and was soon forgotten. Men turned rather to the faces congested with craftness; faces held sternly controlled by the rained purpose of self-restraint; faces still ined with the quarrels of the sessions of committees of delegations; faces scarlet-flushed with a fierce delight of promised success; faces haggard and worn with a distress of defeat; faces set and paie with the undying determination to fight where the knowledge was that fighting was hopeless; the faces of the leaders. Five hundred correspondents have already telegraphed to thousands of newspapers that the first short session of the Republican Na-tional Convention of 1896 was wholly without excitement. Yet it did not seem so to the writer of this. It seemed as if there was within that hall excitement enough to startle the most blasé person, but an excitement which was held under restraint by careful and claborate manip-

ulation of every phase of the morning's work. It is customary at Conventions, county, State, national, for the temporary Chairman to read the sweet reward of prompt and enthusiastic appliause by mentioning in carefully balanced praise the names of the candidates to be considered by his hearers. Here to-day was a great Convention, surely great in the importance of the party it represented and in the number of its representatives, meeting, transacting business, listening to a speech of unusual length from a temporary officer, and adjourning for the day. and yet from the time the sharp rap of the gavel called it together until a motion to adjourn was declared adopted, not once did any speaker in any connection mention or allude to the name

of any man as a candidate.

Readers of Mr. Fairbanks's speech will note that the only name he conjured with, the only name the man who edited his speech permitted him to mention, was the name of a dead giant of his party—James G. Blaine. It all seemed as if these who are to go into the fight to-morrow had agreed that in the preliminaries there had agreed that in the preliminaries there should be no blows struck, no home thrust. Yes it was possible to see that among the delegates and the spectators there was an eager, a keen, an almost flerce desire for some cue, any slight pretext, which would warrant them in breaking through the slight crust of restraint and giving vent to the passions which were surging beneath.

giving vent to the passions which were surging beneath.

Many incidents suggested that this was so. When the temporary Chairman was hoarsely declaiming the best known of Republican truisms he touched inevitably upon the blessings of a high protective tariff. This produced a singular and instructive result. Instantly those who heard became so raptly attentive that those who could not hear observed, until all of the great hall became silent, and every one at last understood that the speaker had reached that part of his speech referring to that principle of Republicanism for which the leading candidate is assorted to be the chief exponent. This caused an absolute hush.

"He will soon mention McKinley," thought the listeners, and those who approved and those who disapproved were strained, as a runner listening for the sound of the starter, and prepared to give utterance to their various emotions. But no, the name, as a reference to the candidate, did not come.

This curious scene was repeated when the

candidate, did not come.

This curious acene was repeated when the speaker rehearsed his platitudes on the money question, and it was thought that the name of another leader would be used at the fluish to secure a suick applause, but the listeners were hushed in vain. And yet a third time, when a those on was made to Congress, it seemed that the most of the third time when the secure a curious of the cardinate of the most of the action of the hand of the cardinate of the third candidate. The most of the excitement which, without a doubt, was present, but was restrained throughout the session.

It was as if the man who controls this Convention recognized the fact that there is a species of insanity developed by the unrestrained expression of excitement which sweeps through men's brains like a torrent, destroying and carrying away all recollection of pledges, of compromises, of promises, of determinations made in cooler moments. In how many ways his private other moments in how many ways who pursue other moments may lifter from mea weried that they deprive themselves of the possibility of mental panic.

The Czar of this Convention may have had that brought home to him very recently and forcibly. Last night, at an hour later than the last despitates sent to The Sun, the vast lobby of the Southern Hotel was nacked with men who were frenzled for an hour, for two hours, and there were shouts and cries which at last resolved themselves into the rhythmic cadence which cent the most storm-troubled sea gives to him who istens patiently. And that rivhthing cadent in the properties of the control of the control